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SOURCE Probleme Economice.

REPORT OF PROGRESS IN THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

In the RPR, (Rumanian People's Republic), over-all production in 1952 was double that of 1937. Industry in general is developing at a rapid pace, particularly heavy industry. New industries have been created, such as the machine and tool industry, the petroleum and mining-equipment industry, the electrical equipment industry, the tractor and agricultural implement industry, and the textile machinery industry, and the motion-picture industry.

At present, Rumanian industry is producing 2.5 times more steel, three times as much cement, and 2.5 times as much electric power as in 1938.

During the last few years, dozens of new enterprises have been set up. Thousands of old enterprises have been repaired and extended.

The Danube-Black Sea Canal, the V. I. Lenin Power Plant, and the Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej Steel Combine are progressing successfully. A coke-chemical plant at Hunedoara, a ball-bearing plant, a steam-electric station at Sangior-giul-de-Padure, other steam and hydroelectric stations, a truck factory, a sheet-metal plant, and others are under construction.

Construction work has been extended to the farthest corners of the country. Important geological prospecting and exploration has paved the way for greater use of natural resources.

Mechanization and modern techniques are being introduced in all branches of industry.

In consequence, the national income has grown steadily. Whereas machines and tools for industry were formerly imported, at present it is possible to export industrial products, including oil-well equipment and construction machinery.

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A considerable number of state farms and MTS have been set up. At present, there are in Rumania approximately 200 MTS with more than 10,000 tractors.

In 1952, the number of collectives reached 1,650 and more than 1,700 TOZ were formed.

In 1951, wheat production reached the 1938 level. Cotton, which was hardly grown at all in 1938, was cultivated in 1952 over an area of 200,000 hectares. The area planted to industrial and oleaginous plants has also expanded considerably.

In spite of the negative efforts of Vasile Luca, Ana Pauker, and Teohari Georgescu, monetary reform and price reductions have saved workers in cities and villages more than 10 billion old lei.

Twenty-nine percent more consumer goods were distributed in 1952 than in 1951. Supplies of meat, fats, sugar, and bread have improved materially.

There is still a scarcity in the supply of vegetables and fruit, which the government is striving to eliminate.

Housing conditions have constantly improved. Workers' dwellings are being constructed in many industrial centers; thousands of workers who lived in huts will now have modern homes.

Construction of a subway is planned in Bucharest.

Special care is given to the protection of workers' health. Medical care is free, hospitals, sanitariums, and confinement homes are at the disposal of workers. The state spends increasingly more for state insurance.

The right to study and education provided in the Constitution of the RPR is assured to all citizens.

Illiteracy has been reduced considerably and by the end of the Five-Year Plan will be nonexistent.

In the RPR in 1952 there were nearly 2,400,000 school children, most of whom studied at state expense.

Industrial production in 1953 will be 24 percent greater than in 1952, with machine and tool production increasing 28 percent over 1952.

The main branches of industry (electric power, petroleum, coal, coke-chemistry, chemistry, construction materials, and especially the machine and heavy metallurgical industries) will be expanded in 1953 to one-quarter of the entire industrial production.

The state will invest 290 million lei for technical and scientific research.

New products to be introduced in 1953, include: diesel mine locomotives, turbine drilling equipment, excavators of 0.5 cubic meters, universal lathes, new dyestuffs, new medicines, and medical instruments and equipment.

Agriculture will receive an additional 1,400 tractors, 1,350 threshers, 1,600 reaper-binders, 500 planters, and 1,200 sowers, as well as other agricultural implements.

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The total transportation volume will increase about 22 percent over 1952. Transportation investments will be twice as large as those in 1952.

The national income is expected to increase 28 percent over 1952. For 1953 the plan provides an increase over 1952 of 21 percent in the distribution of retail consumer goods. The distribution volume of foodstuffs and public food supplies will be 24.6 percent higher than in 1952. An improvement in quality of consumer goods is forecast, especially in textiles and leather goods.

City residents will receive 27 percent more foodstuffs from the country and peasants will receive 24 percent more industrial products.

Important investments have been allocated for 1953 to the Motion-Picture Center, to the completion of the Scanteia House, and to the operation of the Teatrul Muzical (Musical Theatre), and others, to raise the educational and cultural level of the masses.

The 1953 plan provides an allocation of 580 million lei for workers' housing projects, which is more than twice the 1952 figure and 40 percent more than originally provided for 1953 in the Five-Year Plan. An area of 735,000 square meters of land will be made available for housing.

Labor productivity will increase 14.2 percent in 1953 in industry, 13.8 percent in constructions, and 14.4 percent in agriculture.

The level of investments will increase 32 percent, as compared to 1952, and the volume of construction 41 percent.

In 1953, the Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej steam-electric station and Ovidiu II will be enlarged, and the steam-electric stations of Sangiorgiul-de-Padure and Comanesti will be placed in operation. In addition, the coke-chemical plant, the mineral and steam-electric station at the Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej works in Hunedoara, the ball-bearing plant in Moldavia, benzine-extraction stations, five new cement plants, a new metallurgical center, a refinery and a steam-electric station in Moldavia, a plant for production of super phosphates, a penicillin plant, a truck factory, a new sugar refinery, a cannery, and other enterprises will be set up.

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